## AFFAIRS AT SALT LAKE CITY.

We have received our Utah papers to the lat of May. The Descret News, of the latest date, con-tains several items showing the progress of Mor-

monism.

The following is the last official bulletin published by the officers of the Mormon church, at the city of the Great Salt Lake, to inform the Mormons all over the world how the affairs of the "Church of Latter Day Saints" are progressing:—

REVENTH GENERAL EFISTLE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS SCATTERED TURNINGHOUT THE NAMES.

SAINTS FROM GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY, TO THE SAINTS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE EARTH, GREETING:

Reloved Brethren—Since the date of our last epistle, of Sept. 22d, many things have transpired to cheer our hearts, and encourage the labors of the faithful; and we improve the present moment in presenting our annual salutations to you, that you may be conversant with the welfare of Zion, and rejoice in all her rejoicings.

The past winter has been one of unusual mildness in these valleys, incomuch that our flocks and herds, so far as they have been free to range, have fed sumptuously, needing no hay; much wheat has been sown, and at an earlier date than is common in this country; and many buildings have been erected, or finished, since the usual time of closing fall business.

The first "bent" of our New Tabernacle was raised on the 21st of Nov., and the whole shingled

The first "bent" of our New Tabernacle was vaised on the 21st of Nev., and the whole shingled and enclosed January 16th, one hundred and twenty-six feet in length, and sixty-four in breadth, with three foot walls, the whole in one entirearch sprung from the base. The pulpit is situated near the centre of the west wall, to be entered by an anti-court or vestry; the slips are ascending on three sides from the pulpit, so that the prospect for all is equal; and about 2,200 can be pleasantly accommodated; the whole completed and dedicated on the 6th inst, it being the opening of the General Conference; and never were the Saints of Latter Days so conveniently and numerously assembled on any previous occasion.

vious occasion.

A considerable portion of the earth has been ex-A considerable portion of the earth has been exeavated, ready for the reception of the wall around the Temple Block, and many stones are on the ground. The brethren generally have been prompt in paying in one-tenth of their property, according to their rote of last September Conference; and never before has the Lord's Storehouse been so well supplied with wheat, meat, butter, eggs, vegetables, and other useful articles, and his pasture with cattle, as at the present time.

with wheat, meat, butter, eggs, vegetables, and other useful articles, and his pasture with cattle, as at the present time.

There has been very little cash in circulation among us the past year, it having been previously vended in foreign goods, which were necessary for our comfort; but of late, the want of eash to purchase importations, has induced the people to enter into domestic manufactures as fast as possible. A small woollen factory in this valley, commenced last year, is expected to go into operation about midsummer; and another in Utah valley will be ready for this year's woo! Many hand-wheels and looms have been in operation in families, and several thousand yards of cloth have been manufactured, beside carpets, mits, stockings, &c.

Beside the Descret pottery in this city, another is open at Prove, in Utah county, and another is expected to commence this summer at Filfmore, in Millard county. A machine for manufacturing combs is nearly ready for operation. There is a nail factory in operation in Iron county, another in San Pete, and another building in this city. Building has been materially hindered for want of nails, hitherto, which, we trust, will soon be prevented by the use of domestic machinery. Most of the principal settlements are comfortably supplied with fourning mills, and where there is a deficiency, mills are building. The number of saw-mills is increasing The country is supplied with fourning mills, and where there is a deficiency, mills are building. The number of saw-mills is increasing The country is supplied with fourning mills, and where there is a deficiency wills are building. The supplied with fourning the country is supplied with fourning mills, and where there is a deficiency wills are building. The number of saw-mills is increasing the country is supplied with fourning mills, and where there is a deficiency wills are building. The rountry is supplied with fourning mills, and where there is an deficiency wills are building. The rountry is supplied with fourning mills, and whe

but inaccessible to teams, until a road can be made, for which there have been some public appropriations.

The Desert News, which was suspended for lask of paper, commenced its second volume, Nov. 15, on an enlarged sheet, and has exerted a saintary influence on the subject of domestic manufactures; and there is a general exertion among the people to produce the various articles needed for their consumption; and chairs, tables, stands, pails, tubs, barrels, knives, and many other useful criticles, are becoming more common in our markets.

The Territorial Legislature assembled in this city on the 22d of Sept., and after a short session, having located the seat of government at Fillmore city, in Millard county, and appointing commissioners to select the site for the capitol. See, adjourned to the first Monday in January, when they re-assembled, and after enacting many general laws for the benefit of the territory, (which are now in press) and memorializing Congress for appropriations for the construction of a national road, railway and telegraph, from Missouri river to the Western coast, a road to run from north to south through the territory, for a hospital and penitentiary, for establishing a mail route from hence to San Diego, a weekly mail to the States, a distributing post office, and other great public improvements, adjourned on the 14th of February.

President Orson Hyde left this city for Kanesville, on the 23d Sept.; Ezra T Benson followed the next day for the same place, accompanied by

ville, on the 23d Sept.: Ezra T Benson followed the next day for the same place, accompanied by elder J. M. Grant, for Washington, and Samuel W. Richards and others, mentioned in our last, for

England, Germany, &c.
Sept. 25th, 1500 lbs. of sugar best seed was received from elder Taylor, in France; and we learn
that the machinery for sugar and woollen factories,

ceived from elder Taylor, in France; and we learn that the machinery for sugar and woollen factories, before referred to, are at Kanesville, and will be here this season.

Elder Orton Pratt arrived on the 4th of October from England, bringing with him an excellent telescope, microscope, globes, chemical tests, and mineralogical specimens. All of which are most valuable acquisitions in promoting scientific research. The books of the Utah Library have been unpacked, and found in good order, great variety, and of a choice selection. The September Conference, which was adjourned to the sixth of October, was held, and closed on that day.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the capitol at Fillmore, left this city Oct. 21, accompanied by brothers Young, Kimball, and others, who visited Fillmore, Manti, Nephil, Provo, and other places, and returned Nov. 7. The Legislature accepted the report of the commissioners, confirmed the location of the site for the public buildings at Fillmore, 38 deg. 58m. 40s. N. L.; 4,789 feet altitude; and men are engaged for their erection. The Legislature will continue to meet at this city, till the new capitol is prepared for their reception, having purchased the Council House for that purpose.

The last company of the emigrating saints arrived

The last company of the emigrating saints arrive

The last company of the emigrating saints arrived Oct. 24th. The mountains and table lands were covered with snow, for the first time, last fall, Nov. 10, followed the next day by the severest gale of wind ever known in our valley, where but little snow has fallen during the winter, and that remained but a short time. Schools have been common in the various wards and districts, and well attended. The Parent school has been continued under the tuition of Chancellor Spencer and others. Professor Pratt has given a course of lectures on astronomy, and every exertion possible has been made for the promotion of the arts and sciences.

But one mail has been received from Oregon since last fall, and that on the 10th inst. The November mail from Sacramento was cut off and lost, and the carriers doubtless killed by the Indians of Mary's river, though the body of Mr. Weodward has been found thirty miles beyond Bear river. No mail had been received from the States since the one which left Independence on the 1st of December, until the 3d inst.; consequently we have been poorly advised of the state of foreign missions. From last accounts we may reasonably suppose that elders John Taylor and F. D. Richards are on their way home; elder Erastus Snow in Denmark, and elder Lorenco Snow is at Calcutta, (where missions have been established the past year), expecting to return by the Pacific. The work was prospering in France, England, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, and all places are not so for the state of the state of possible has been manifest, which proves that Satan is not bound; and the Book of Mormon bad been translated in Welsh, French, Danish, and probably before this, into German, Switze, and Italian; and is acquiring a general circulation.

man. Swies, and Italian; and is acquiring a general circulation.

The only intelligence from the West, of Jate, was by the Sacramento mail of Pebruary, containing tent little information of any kind; yet we waste pleased to learn that elder P. P. Pratt arrived at Valparaise, Chili, in November, accompanied by elder Rufus Allen, that he had commenced forming acquaintance, and was preparing to proclaim the gospel. It was reported that elders Hawkins, Cammon, and Farrar, had baptized upwards of 400 at the Sandwich Islands, previous to the 20th of November. Elder Woodbury was at the Islands at that time; and several elders had called there on their way to the Society lates. We have not heard from elder Addison Pintt ance Sept. 13. Elders A. Lyman and C. C. Rich were on the western coast, having established a settlement at San Bernerdino, Los Angelos county. California; but we have itew particulars concerning them or their autternent, their ticulars concerning them or their settlement, their principal letters having miscarried, or not acrived Elders John Murdoch and Charles W. Wandell, are supposed to be at Sidney, New South Wales.

The New Year, the first of January, 1862, was

Total

Expended, during the same time, on Council house, store house, stores rented, old bowery, blacksmith, carpenter's and paint shops, church barnabernacle, bathhouse, trench round Temple lot, railroad, farms, city lots, page factors, routers, water ditches. paper factory, pottery, water ditches, the poor, houses for elders on mis-siens, superintendents, cierks, public labor, grain, hay, provisions, assist-ing emigrants, cattle lost by ladians and wolves, stationery, &c

353,765 69 \$36,495 12

Now on hand in grain, vegetables, merchandise, cut stone, lumber, shingles, printing press, obligations, horses, mules, and stock of various kinds. From which take

Leaves a credit of \$38,017 38

England.)
Edward Hunter was ordained presiding history of

Laward number was ordained presiding sistop of the whole church, who proposed Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball as his counsellors, with the entire approbation of Conference.

Seth Taft, David Pettegrew, Abraham Hong-land, David Fullmer, and Daniel Spencer, were unauimously chosen assistant presiding bishops. A few were distellowshipped, and 67 ordained to the priesthood. The last day of the Conference San few were distellowshipped, and 67 ordained to the priesthood. The last day of the Conference, Sun day, P. M., was devoted to administering the Sa crament of the Lord's Supper, and social exervn tions by the assembly; after which a contribution was called for the purpose of procuring the farmiture for the communion service in the labernacle when \$1.59 was presented in silver coin, besides several pounds of watch cases, spoons, rings, and other tilver ornaments. Conference adjourned to the 6th of October next. Also a special conference was appointed for the last Saturday in August, for the purpose of transacting business relative to the appointment of elders on foreign missions.

And now, brethren, having given you a brief history of the situation of the church in the valley, which is altogether more prosporous than we could hitherto communicate, we have a word of counsel, which we home you will give heed to, that you may be-

come partakers of the rich blessings of Ephraim with us; and first, as far as possible, live in peace with all men, even as our last conference agreed to cease all contentions and law suits, one with another, and if contentions and law suits, one with another, and if possible with all men; when you are sick, call for the elders, who will pray for you, anointing with all and the laying on of hands; and nurse each other with herbs and mild food; and if you do these things, in faith, and quit taking poisons and poisonous medicines, which God never ordained for the use of men, you shall be blessed.

Sustain the government of the nation wherever you are and then well af it, for this is right and the

ous medicines, which God never ordained for the use of men, you shall be blessed.

Sustain the government of the nation wherever you are, and speak well of it, for this is right, and the government has a right to expect it of you, so long as that government sustains you in your civil and religious liberty; in those rights which inherently belong to every person born on the earth; and if you are persecuted in your native land, and denied the privilege of worshipping the true God in spirit and in truth, flee to the land of Zien, to Americato the United States, where constitutional rights and freedom are not surpassed by any nation—where God saw fit, in these last days, to renew the dispensation of salvation, by revelations from the heavens, and where all, by the constitution and laws of the land, when executed in righteeusness, are protected in all the civil and religious freedom that man is capable of enjoying on earth; and our national institutions will never fail, unless it be through the wickedness of the people, and the designs of evil men in brief authority; for those rights were ordained of God on this land, for the establishment of the principles of truth on the earth; and our national organization originated in the heavens.

Let all the elders of Israel sound the trumpet of salvation with a loud voice, knowing that the time is short, in which a great work is to be done; and fear not what men can do, who can only kill the body; but fear God, who will destroy the souls of the fearful and the apostate in heli.

If the saints have more gold and silver than they need to bring all the poor, bring it along with you, but help one another—do as you would be done unto, and not leave the poor to perish at home or by the way. Those in the Western Islands, New Holland, the East Indies, and the warm climates generally, will do well to come to San Diego, in California, and receive the instructions of the Apostles or Presidency at San Bernardine; while those of England and Northern Burope will do well to take a more nor

that your way is geing to be opened to come in chariots, feasting on the fat of all lands. We have been willing to live on bread and water, and many times very little bread, too, for years, that we might search out and plant the saints in a goodly land. This we have accomplished, through the blessing of our Henvenly Father; and we now invite you to a feast of fat things, to a land that will supply all your wants, with reasonable labor; therefore, let all who can procure a bit of bread, and one garment on their back, be assured there is water plenty and pure by the way, and doubt no longer, but come next year to the place of gathering, even in flocks, as doves fly to their windows before a storm.

When a people, or individuals, hear the gospel, obey its first principles, are baptized for the remission of their sime, and receive the Hoir Ghost by the laying on of hands, it is time for them to gather, without delay, to Zion; unless their presidency shall call on them to tarry and preach the gospel to those who have not heard it; and generally, the longer they wait the more difficult it will be for them to come home; for he who has an opportunity to gather, and does not improve it, will be affiliated by the devil.

When Jesus was on the earth, he said to his renwhen Jesus was on the earth, he said to his peo-ple. "How oft would I have gathered you, oven as a ben gathereth her chickens under her wing, but yo would not; therefore, behold your house is left unto you descinte." And if the saints of this dispensa-

tion do not listen to the call of the good Shepherd, and gather according to the holy commandment, the time is not far distant, when the representatives of the Saviour now on earth, may have occasion to say, as he said, "Your house is left unto you desolate;" for plagues, famine, pestilence, and death are beginning to circumscribe the earth; and where will safety be but in Zion—the land of God's appointing—the home of the Saints; a land choice in products and government above all other lands; therefore, we say unto you, Arise and come forth, and tarry not, for the great day of the Lord is at hand, and who shall abide his coming?

O Lord God of Abraham, our Father, pour out thy Spirit upon thy people, throughout the earth; even that Spirit which thou dost bestow upon thy servants, that all thy children may be obedient in all things, and speedily become one with us in the valleys of the mountains of Ephraim; that thy will may be done on earth as in the heavens; which we ask in the name of Josus Christ. Amen.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

WILLARD RICHARDS. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, April 18, 1852.

MILLAND RIGHARDS.

GREAT SALT LAME CITY, April 18, 1852.

The following are the names and residences of the members of the 30th Quorum of Seventies:—
Presidents—John W. Cooley, Thomas McKenzie, Arieh C. Brower, Samuel H. Rogers, Joseph Cain, Henry W. Bigler, and George Q. Cannon.

Of the Presidents, Arieh C. Brower and Joseph Cain are residing in Great Salt Lake county; Saml. H. Rogers in Utah county; John W. Cooley, and Thomas McKenzie in Pottawatomie county, lows; and Henry W. Bigler and George Q. Cannon, are on missions to the Sandwich Islands.

Of the members, James Leach, Andrew Burnham, Jacob M. Truman, Elijah Billingzly, Joseph S. Rollins, Abrm. Coon, Andrew J. Shoop, Oliver G. Workman, Jacob L. Workman, James T. Workman, Thomas Barker, Joseph Karr, John Wood 2d, Thomas Forsyth, William Lish, William Hennefer, James Bond, John C. Armstrong, Joseph Bull, George Taylor, Angus Cannon, William Henry Adams, and John Eddings, are residing in Great Salt Lake county.

Jabez Nowlin, Israel Mott, Ira Allen, and George W. Bean are in Utah county.

Bryant W. Nowlin is residing in Weber county. Elijah Elmore and Peter Fife are at Iron county. A. S. Gibbons and Matthias Cowley are at Pottawatomie county, Jowe.

James Spratley is residing at St. Louis.

Thomas Thornton, Philip Armstead, Zimri Goshong, Luther Reed, George Bromther, Samuel Seriggias, John Daley, John Melutyre, E. B. Butler, Lewis Santer, Abrm. Hancock, Ithamer Elliott, John G. Adams, Levi Sawyer, Andrew Heyer, Andrew Baston, W. C. Wilbur, John Thompson. Robert Shackleton, Owen Eatson, John Wood Ist, Randal Miles, W. A. Haike, Eremic Lish, Lorenzo J. Bower, L. D. Allen, and Samuel Musick, are requested to report themselves Gorthwith to the clerk of the Quorum at Great Salt Lake City.

JAMES BOND, Clerk.

G. S. L. City, April 14, 1852.

A MILITARY BALL IN UTAH.

The officers of the battalion of Life Gnards, parded in the canacity of a military hall, at the bouse

G. S. L. City, April 14, 1852.

The officers of the battalion of Life Gnards, paraded in the capacity of a military ball, at the house of Lieut. N. V. Jones, on Monday the 29th March, at two o'clock P. M. The party was favored with the presence of His Excellency President Young, and President Kimball and General Wells. A more social assembly and finer time has not been experienced in any place. The ball was opened by prayer from the host, Lieut. Jones, when the fellowing ADDRESS

ADDRESS
was delivered by Captain James Ferguson, on behalf of the battalion of Life Guards of the Nauvoo Legion:—
Brethren and Sisters—For the first time have we

behalf of the battalion of Life Guards of the Nauvoo Legion:—

Brethren and Sisters—For the first time have we assembled in the capacity of a party of the Boys. Often, indeed, have we all been associated in festivals, and enjoyed together the song and the dance; but never as now. The toyey trappings of the table in former times, and the soft effeminate looks of some one that dropped in, ill compared with the pleasing rodeness of a soldier's life. This is a military ball; here we have the rudeness of the camp; here hang the colors we defend; here hang the still honorable sabres that form our companions in the field; around us are the household gods we have enlisted to protect, and before us are the chieftains we love to obey. And for what have we met here? What is a military ball? Where are your lexicons? Can we find the meaning of the words in them, or will they not meet with the same response from custom in this that they do in a myriad other words and customs? Dictionaries, you lie. A military ball does not mean a military ball. Custom makes it an association of sashes and oaths, of epauletts and bragadocia, of uniform and ribaldry, of mustaches and seduction, of impudence and cowardice. The words imply a convention of caution and valor of beauty and honor, of friendship and peace. What, then, shall we follow! The customs of graduated corruption, or the true import of the sounds? Whatever is is right. If corrupt hearts assemble together and descerate the fireside of their friends, or the ball room, to which they are invited by oaths, and bitterness, and seduction, and villany, it is right—right that the noble minded come and seek to happily each other, and throw off the toils of the camp or the counting house, and improve the faculties obody that are given them, that they may be the more prepared for other toils and cares—it is right—right that the name of our father may be honored and his children enjoy increaselves. For this, then, we have assembled—to henor God and refresh our selves. How happy and how pea the stoutest heart doth palpitate. We are not all bere. One is missing that would have been here—David; he is gone. No more will the merry sound of the assembly echo through the brazen tubes of a mortal trumpet from his lips; no more will we hear from him the reveille and the tatoo. He has gone to his grave; his waltzes and his quicksteps are silent; no more prances the war horse to the time of his bugle; but will we not hear him again; will he not hail us from our sleep with a reveille of immertality? Will he not learn for us the better music of a better world? Oh, yes, we will hear him again. The flower cut down so early will bloom again. His winter has commenced, but his spring-tide will soon come, and bring out the buds of immertality.

respective to the comrade mest faithful.

Thy trumpet is slient, the mouthplese is gone.
Yet again, this is exwectly with gestures more graceful, With thou play on its valves in a leftier tone.
A thousand recellections crowd upon us now!
The vengeful chieftains of a savage rave, seems to glare wildly upon us! The horrors of a campaign in the winter, and the destroying heat of the summer desert are recalled. And that holy escort, that formed a guard on our front and our wings and rear, is recalled too, and the recellections are all happy. The prayers of our leaders and friends are recalled too, and we are grateful. The friendship and welcome of our chieftains are recalled too, and we are devoted. We have not come as do the ungodly, to trumpet the applause of their butchery. We have come to perpetuate peace and union. We have come to talk over the toils endured, and see how much we have to thank the Lord for. Oursis not a contest for honor (such honor as the world can give). It is a contest for salvation-salvation for ourselves and for those with whom we fight. If we shed blood, it is that atonement may be made. We are soldiers that we may be saviors. We are instruments to be used. Here, then, do we offer ourselves, chieftains of Israel. The follies and the faults of youth and imperfect manhood have been ours. Forgive them—command, we obey!

The simplicity of the affair, the sociability of the company, and the kind and manly deportment of the few who are always ready and obedient to defend the saints, and assail her brawny enemies, rendered the affair extremely agreeable. The party broke up soon after midnight, and was dismissed by benediction from Gen. Wells. mertality.

MARRIAGES IN UTAE.

On the 12th of March, 1852, at Cedar City, Iron county, by Elder Matthew Carruthers, Mr. Robert Henry and Miss Mary Ross, all of Cedar City—this being the first marriage ceremony celebrated in Iron county, (not the last.)

By Abraham Hoagland, April 19, 1852, at the house of C. W. West, in the Fourteenth ward, Mr. John Booth and Miss Mary Perrin.

On the 22d, by the same, Mr. Edward William Davis and Miss Sarah Elizabeth Hyder.

## Our California Correspondence.

San Francisco, May 15, 1552.
Sejournment of the Legislature--- California Legislation The Site for the Custom House, &c .-- Proposal for a New Line of Steamers--- Dreadful Skaughter of Indians, &c , &c Since I last wrote to you from here the California Legisla ture has adjourned, much to the satisfaction and pleasure of the inhabitants of the Golden State, of all classes, parties and factions. Never has a State been afflicted with such a Legislature, and it is to be hoped that California will never again suffer as she has suffered from that which a Legislature, and it is the has suffered from that which recently brought their session to a close. I am informed by one of the few homerable men who compared that body, that there was not a single bill of a general character passed that was not a single bill of a general character passed that was not instigated by private interest, or that did not contain some provision calculated to benefit givete parties. The game of grab was played in perfection. Let me give you an instance of the purity of these legalistors. During the last few hours of the session, when both houses were in a state of the greatest confusion, a bill was introduced, ostensibly for the purpose of incorporating a certain town, named Oakland, in Contra Costa county. Nobody knew anything of Oatland, and nobody cared anything about it. The member who introduces it pledged his word that it was simply to incorporate at town, and the hour of accountment approaching, its reading was dispensed with. Your readers are aware that such bills are rarely read at length, and revew when the seadon is about to close. The Oatland had, at its called, was accordingly hurried through both houses, having been read by its title only, and was sent to the

diversor for his discussion. The extraordinary haste exhibited by the namber, the interest could like the picton, and it was determined by some to read it through picton, and the accovered that, instead of its being, an issue hill to incorparate a town in an obserue part of Courte Costa county, it granted to gertain Courter Costa opposite San Francisco-less reliable per viview, for a long term of years, to run a line of ferry best. It incorparated the plan under the name of Oskland, and, in addition, it gave to the trustees to be decided in pursuance of the sat of incorparation, power was the indignation of the sate of incorparation, power was the indignation of the duped Legislature when they made this discovery. To the Governor they went in all hasts, and told him that they were decired and cheated; that it would be an outrage, and he piedged himself that it would be an outrage, and he piedged himself that he would veto it. The manner in which he kept his piedge may be learned from the fact that which no the sate that he interview he attached his name to the State. This is a specimen of California legislation, and of the staff of which the last Legislature was composed. It earnies its own comment with it. The Governor is trying hard to relieve himself of responsibility in the matter, and his private secretary, a Mr. William A Comrision of the staff of which the last Legislators and reliable of the condemnation which his action in the matter owell marked to the condemnation which his action in the papers; but it is a "dusty" besides, and Mr. Bigler is dome that California has suffered and is still suffering. Congress having passed a bill for the erection of yulle buildings in San Francisco-consisting of a custom house, poot office, distriction is a surface of the contrast of

matter. Let me say that California is destined to create more excitement in the monetary world than she has yet done.

There was a stampede among the prisoners confined in the county prison a few days since. Ninc netorious villains made their escape in a most ingenious manner, and are still at large. Some of them were convicted of manslaughter, some of horse stealing, and others of other crimes. It is presumed they have taken to the mountains in Contra Costa county. It was the insecurity of the jails, and the uncertain and deficient administration

stangater. Some of sorse stening, and others of other crimes. It is presumed they have taken to the mountains in Contra Costa county. It was the insecurity of the jails, and the uncertain and deficient administration of the law in California, which forced the people, for their own preservation, to take the punishment of criminals into their own hands. It is quite certain that the ecaped scoundrels will not visit San Francisco. The Vigilance Committee are in constant session, and are always on the look out.

A dradful shapiter of Indians took place a short time since in Shasta county. About two months ago, a very estimable man, named Anderson, from Ohio, was murdered, and the manner in which the crime was committed, and the fact that the body was pierced with arrows, some of which remained left no doubt, it was the work of the Indians. The inhabitants were greatly incensed and they accordingly organized a company to pursue and clustise the murderers. The result appears in the following, which was written by one of the company:—"The company that went in pursuit of the Indians returned to day, having been absent just a week. They had little difficulty in following the trail. The foot prints of the cattle which the Indians had driven off with them, together with portions of the clothing of the deceased, which they found scattered along the way, and were readily recognized by his son who was in the company, showed unmistakeable signs of the path of those whom they were pursuing. But it was necessary to proceed with great cantion, in order not to alarm the sarages; accordingly the party generally laid by during the day, sending spies ahead and travelling by night. On Thursday afternoon, the 22d uit, the sesuts discovered the rancheria, in a small valley at the base of three mountains on the south side of the South Fork of Trinity river. At midnight the company started from their encampment, Cap. Dixon having divided his force into three paties, so as to come upon the Indians from different quarters, and surround them

Memorial for New Mail Arrangements be tween California and the Atlantic Cities. The following is the memorial to Congress, referred to by our San Francisco correspondent, asking for the es-tablishment of new mail arrangements between the Atlantic cities and California :-

tablishment of new mail arrangements between the Atlantic cities and California:—

To the Hendrable the Senate and Howse of Reparagnetic the State of California, respectfully represent—

The the undersigned members of the Legislature of the State of California, respectfully represent—

That at present there is only a semi-monthly mail between the Atlantic States and California.

We submit that in view of the position of this State, and the important commercial relations now existing between California and the Atlantic States, it is not only the policy, but the duty, of the national government to provide for a more frequent intercourse by mail, and at the same time extend the facilities of communication by steam between these widely separated portions of the Union.

The people of this State have just cause to complain of the exactions to which they have been subjected, and the entire want of all spirit of accommodation which has been displayed by the proprietors of the lines of steamers now established between San Francisco and Panama and San Francisco and San Juan.

It would be a source of the mest lively ratisfaction throughout our land to see the petronage of the government so applied as to aid in building up and sustaining, in opposition to these lines, one which should be owned and controlled by citizens of our own State—men who, residing here, and having an interest in and a regard for public opinion, would not sacrifice all other considerations to an inordinate desire of gain.

We respectfully commend to your consideration the application of Licot. Lafayette Maynard and Mr. Parrott, as est forth in the memorial, and ask that their grayer be granted.

Evant we protest against any mail contract being entered into with any of the lines now established, and more particularly do we protest against any small contract being entered into with any of the lines now established, and more parated.

Evant With the Very Contract of the particularity do we protest against any small estates on of any contract now existin

ract now existing with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

See at: — George B. Tingley, Santa Clara; P. Frank Keene, El Dorado; J. R. Enyder, San Francisco; Paul K. Hubba, Twolumna county; J. H. Rabton, Sacramento; J. W. Leavers, Kianasth and Trinity; H. E. Robinson, Sacramento; Martin E. Cook, Schema; J. Fry, Placer county; Chs. F. Lott, Butte county; Jos. E. N. Lewis, Butte and Shorta; J. M. Patell, Solano and Nassa; J. J. Warner San Diego; F. W. Keyse, Sutter.

Jacoby, B. P. Hammend, Speaker; W. B. Daracron, Twolumna; A. F. Linchman, Santa Barbera; A. W. Tallaforer Mall, and Maratino, Jac W. Coffroth, Tuolpunce, Thos. E. Reiley, Maripesa; etc., W. Young, Calaytras; Juo A. Faxton, Fubb county, Jan H. Gardner

do; Jesse Brush, Tuolumne; T. J. Ingersoli, do: Alpheus Kipp, Saeramento; Henry L. Ford. Colusa county; Isaac B. Wall. Monterey; L. W. Boggs, Sonoma; A. P. Crittenden, Santa Clara; H. A. Crabb, San Joaquin; R. N. Wood, San Francisco; B. Oniek, do; A. G. Caldwell, Eutter; P. Canny. Placer county; Austin Wing, El Dorado; E. D. Pearce, do.; Samuel Fleming, Shasta; J. A. Stark, Napa; W. R. Hopkins, El Dorado; Jno. Cutter, do.; Thos. H. Coats, Klamath; L. A. McMeans, El Dorado; W. P. Jones, Calaveras; J. C. Tucker, Sacramento county; Samuel A. Menitt, Maraposa; James S. Shaw, Butte; C. P. Stevenson, Santa Cruz; D. L. Blanchard, Tuolumne; G. N. McCousha, Sacramento; D. M. Chaunecy, San Francisco; A. C. Prachy, do.; James T. Thompson, Santa Clara; A. B. Smith, Contra Costa.

Mining News from California.

[From the Placer Times and Transcript, May 15.]
The main Middle Fork of the American river begins at the junction (so called) of the North and East Forks, and continues its course for the space of forty miles, when it mingles its waters with those of the North Fork. Junction Bar lies at the confluence of the North and First Forks of the Middle Fork, and stretches along the south side of the river, to the distance of three-fourths of a mile, presenting an area of 198,000 square yards. This bar was worked to a moderate extent in the spring of 1851, and the next season found many more there, averaging from \$5 to \$16 per day. The diggings are from eight to fifteen feet deep. The river bottom has been pro-pected satisfactorily, but as yet no damning companies have gone into operation in that section.

Willow Bar is a continuation of the same hluff or bend of the river, and extends to the distance of half a mile, having an area of 88,000 square yards. In August 1851, about fifty men worked this bar, clearing from \$6 to \$5 per day each. It is now all taken up in small claims, and pays a fair remuneration. A company is organized to fiture the river at this point, and will shortly be in operation.

American Bar lies on the morth side of the river, imme-

famme the river at tims point, and will shorally see in operation.

Annex halow Willow Bar, having an area of 120 050 oguars yards. A rase was commenced here in the spring of 1849, but abandoned. A few miners worked on the bar in the summer of 1850, making from \$4 to \$6 per day, which did not pay at the them cost of labor.

Typer Piessant Bar is stuated north and south, on a large bend in the river, and is \$76 feet in length, containing an area of \$18,000 against year and a studied on the summer of 1800 and in length; obtaining an area of \$18,000 against when ye to the bar. The amount of gold on the bottom not warranting the emterprise, a crisis followed, and all want by the board at "poor, but pleasant bar."

Lower Piessant Bar to the morth-side of the river, and 1851 the bar was in high favor, and a large number settled there to wait the falling of the waters. Merchants monte sharpers, barkeepers, butches, bakers, backeniths and all the steeres of a large settlement, were mpidly developed, and an extensive business spring up, based altogether upon an hypothesation of river bank securities, which have the property of the steeres of a large settlement, were mpidly developed, and an extensive business statem up, based altogether upon an hypothesation of river bank securities, which have a presentiment that the bar will prove rich, if the bottom is ever brought to light.

The Boston Bar and Tunnel Company occupy the bend of the river, opposite Piessant bar, familiarly known as the Oz. Row. These grounds are one fourth of a mile og, and in area about 30,000 square yards. Last fall, in provided a considerable amount of gold, several thousand dollars being extracted from the surface dirt, which is conveyed to the river be man, and the crise of a full mirestigation this season. The summit of the Peninsular Bluff, which terminates in the Oz. Bow, has yielded a considerable amount of gold, several thousand dollars being extracted from the mounts and the surface of the work will be chrowed and the large of the work will

was the best satisfied, the winner or loser.

The citizens of Shasta Butte are taking steps to turn the waters of Shasta river into the mines adjacent to that city.

The miners at French Gulch are doing well; recently, lumps have been taken out worth from \$5.000 to \$7.000.

Laboring men get from five to seven doilars per day at Sharta.

[From the Calaveras Chronicle, May 8.]

Big Bar has been remarkably rich. One claim, last search, yielded upwards of \$3.000, and from a hole sunk by a company of Frenchmen \$2.500 was taken out. The bar has, in most places, been worked out on the ledge by means of drifting, which was pursued to a great extent last fail, and to much advantage. Another method of working the bar is now in vogue. The miners are at present washing the top dirt with toms, and making good wages. Some of the companies have as much as two hundred yards of hose laid down to conduct the water from pumps worked with paddle wheels.

[From the Stockton Journal, May 15.]

A piece of gold weighing thirty-six ounces was found a few days since, at the head of Rattlesnake Creek, near Big Oak Flat. It was valued at \$700. Persons carting earth on the Flat are earning an average which is equal to the yield of any placer diggings in the southern mines. One party engaged in carting dirt taken from the diggings, paying from the surface to the ledge, have made as high as nine ounces per day. With an average of five or six ounces. Many persons of course, work hard in those, as well as other diggings, without making more than three or four dollars per day. But without work, even that amount cannot be made.

Mr. Grant says that the diggings around and in the vicinity of Moccasin Creek, hetetoiore considered as unprofitable, are being thickly settled. He says that the milers on this creek, Big Oak Flat, Garrote, and the surrounding country, are meeting with general good success, and new comers, from the amount of ground which remains unprospected, find a good opportunity to share in the luck of those nacre experienced.

Mr. M

Cearse Gold Gulch is about one hundred and forty

miles from Steckton, and thirty miles southeast from Mariposa. Fine Gold Guich is about forty miles from the Bariposa. The beds of those streams have been exceed-ingly rich, and still contain much gold; but since the rain the miners have been working in dry diggings around the neighborhood. The banks contain more or less gold, and will pay hereafter.

## Our Vienna Correspondence.

VIENNA, May 16, 1852.

Nicholas Pleased with his Visit to Vienna—Persons

here Honored by Particular Marks of Favor-Austro-Russian Alliance Closer-No Meeting between the Czar and the Duke of Bordeaux-Count Nesselvede's Occupations here—Further Effect of Louis Napoleon's Speech—Messenger from Nicho-las to the Grand Duke of Tuscany—Emperor of Austria's Visit to Hungary fixed—New System of Organization for that Country—Stiles' Book Judged here-Georgey's Book-American Treaty with Japan, &c.

The Emperor Nicholas is said to have been much pleased with his visit to Vienna. He distributed an immense quantity of crosses and decorations. Baron Subeck, President of the Imperial Council, was

henored with the ribbon of the order of St. Andrew—an extraordinary mark of favor, as this is the highest Russian order, and usually bestowed only on crowned heads, or princes of royal blood. Another individual highly honored was Pr. Bach, the Musicer of the Interior, who was among those invited to dine with their Majesties, after the parade of the 10th. This fact is the more important, as, on the Emperor of Russia's visit to Olmutz, some time ago, he refused to receive minister Bach—his plebcian origin, and the manner in which he came to the post of minister, after heading the people in the streets in '48, being assigned as the reason. As I have stated before, he and Kübeck are really the authors of the present centralizing system, and the men of greatest talent in the present Austrian government, and therefore the marks of distinction paid to them now by Nicholas is not without significance.

It is believed that the alliance of Russia and Austria is now drawn closer than ever.

The correspondent of a Saltzburg paper, writing from Vienna, after describing the parade of the 10th, adds as fellows:—"Before the mighty alliance which this picture presents to the continent, no other power of the same can exist. If Austria and Russia are united, Western Europe will be obliged te yield to their demands. No power can resist the mighty armies that Austria and Russia can bring into the field."

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are united, Western Europe will be obliged to yield to their demands. No power can resist the mighty armies that Austria and Russia can bring into the field."

Great pains have been taken to state, since the departure of the Czar, that there was no meeting between him and the Duke of Bordeaux, who occupies, at present, his villa of Frohsdorf, near Vienna. This last Bourbon, having come up from Venice just before the Czar's arrival, the possibility of a meeting was looked forward to with great interest, particularly in diplomatic circles. But it is now positively stated, that no meeting took place; and the accounts that the Russian Grand Princes trented him, in Italy, with such unusual distinction, addressing him as "Sire," are also contradicted. This is no deubt in order to calm any anxiety that may have been excited in France.

Count Nesselrode did not leave Vienna till Friday, the 14th inst. During the whole time he was here, he never appeared in public, and it hardly seemed to be known generally that he was here at all. He was accompanied by Baron Nicola, Councillor of State, and M. de Martzloff, Privy Councillor, as secretaries, and seems to have been constantly engaged in oficial labors. He had very frequent conferences with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which, it is said, the commercial question between Austria and Prussia received a large share of attention—Count Nesselrode taking the part of mediator between the two powers. No doubt the question of the empire in France was the chief and most serious one that occupied the two ministers. As soon as the French Ambassador here received telegraphic news of the events of the 10th of May, he proceeded immediately to Count Buol, and had an interview with him, in conjunction with the Russian Ambassador.

The Vienna papers, since getting the full report of Louis Napoleon's speech, affect to regard it as more satisfactory than it appeared, as reported by telegraph, and they say too, that the interior affairs of France are not sufficiently conselidat

the Grand Duke of ruscary, probably to congratulate him on the abolition of the Tuscan constitution.

The Pesth Gazette states in its official part, that the Emperor of Austria may be expected in Hungary, for a certainty, on the 5th of June. It is expected that the new Austrian organization for Hungary will be finished and ready to publish by that time.

The Vienna papers speak in the following terms of Mr. Stiles' book on Austria:—"A work has appeared in New York by Mr. Stiles, bearing the title "Austria in 1848 and 1849," which, on account of the relation in which Mr. Stiles stood, to many leading men at that time, is calculated to awake considerable interest, and at the same time, to promote that favorable change in public opinion which has begun in the United States, in reference to Austria.

Gorgey's book seems to be genuine, notwithstanding the contradiction in the papers here. It is prohibited in Austria.

The Lloyd says, that merchants here have accounts from their correspondents in New York, that a treaty between Japan and the United States is in prospect, and that the latter will thus get a firm footing in Asia.

The number of Americans passing through Vienna this season, is considerable. At present there are here. General Stewart, of Baltimore, and General

The number of Americans passing through Viennathis season, is considerable. At present there are here, General Stewart, of Baltimore, and General John Taylor Cooper, of New York. The former gentleman has just gone down to Pesth.

The number of people emigrating still continues very great, and many of them with sapital. One gentleman is on the point of emigrating from Bohemia, who will take over a number of workmen, paying their expenses, for which they centract with him to work land for him a certain length of time, for a certain proportion of the produce.

Yours, &c.

Diminution of the Expenses of the Austrian Gov. ernment-New Loan in Silver abroad-Diminution of State Paper Money in Circulation-New Austrian Minister to London-Chevalier Hulse\_ mann-Meeting on board an American ship in the

port of Trieste.

The two important events of the week here are, the publication of the results of the economy recom-

Total..... " 14,268,290

a part of the loan of 1851.

The new loan will probably be applied to a further reduction of the paper money in circulation.

I have already stated that the Emperor is going to Hungary on the 5th of June. Great preparations, it seems, are making to receive him. From Pesth he will make a tour through the whole country, at different points of which troops are collecting, which he will review. It is said that important results are expected from this journey. The Emperor, who speaks perfectly the Hungarian language, intends, by coming in contact directly with the people of the country, to judge for himself of their feelings towards him. Seme think, if the result should be favorable, an extensive amnesty will follow; but. for my part, I think it would be the part of wisdom to let the annesty precede the personal appearance of the monarch. The late condomnations, it appears, consigned some persons to prison who had been at liberty during their trial. This could not but produce a bad effect. Mild measures would still do much to reconcile the Hungariana to Austria. Some think, also, that the new system of organization for Hungary will be published before that time; but, though the work of organization for the whole monarchy is no doubt going on rapidly, it is hardly likely that anything definite for Hungary will appear so soon.

Count Collaredo-Walsee has been appointed Austrian the second of the seco

gary will appear so soon.

Count Collaredo-Walsee has been appointed Aus-

Count Collaredo-Walsee has been appointed Austrian Ambassador to London.

It is stated in the papers here that Caevalier Hulsemann, before leaving Washington, addressed a note, in a very severe tone, to Mr. Webster, which he communicated likewise to the whole diplomatic corps; and another to the President, thanking him for his kindness. The Augsburg Gazette says that it is not supposed Mr. Hulsemann will return to Washington.

Prince Metternich has just recovered from a slight indisposition.

Prince Mettermien has just received.

The Trieste Gazette, of the 18th instant, says:—

"Last night a bloody mutiny took place on board the American three mast ship Lawrence, Captain Rearse, to the complete suppression of which the assistance of the guard ship was claimed. The authors of it were a number of sailors, who had left the ship a few days before, and refused to return to it, so that the police were induced to interfere."

J. C. G.